

CALIFORNIA'S OWN
GARDEN MAGAZINE

... Since 1909

California

GARDEN



"OUTDOOR BEAUTY FROM THE GARDEN
AS INDOOR ART"

San Diego Flower Arrangers' Guild

DECEMBER 1968 — JANUARY 1969

50c

Floral events...

San Diego Floral Association Programs

Third Tuesday, Floral Building, Balboa Park
Chairman, Mrs. Eugene Cooper

FLOWER SHOWS

CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS INC., STATE SYMPOSIUM. February 24, 25, 26, 1969, Camino Room, The Villa Hotel, 4000 So. El Camino Real, San Mateo, CA. 94403. Among interesting topics are: "Capsule Table Settings"; "Form and Color in Space"; "Stamobiles"; "Ethics of Judging—Giving the Top Awards in Flower Shows"; and many others. For information, write Mrs. Horace T. Keeler, 2830 Hacienda Way, San Mateo 94403. Judges taking the Symposium for credit must first make application through their State Chairman of Flower Show Schools.

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY, 22ND ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW. February 8th and 9th, 1969. Conference Building, Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif.

NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW. March 6 through 16 in San Bernardino, California. Theme: "Along the Mission Trails." Held for 54 years, the Orange Show will feature a Flower and Garden Show as a prime attraction.

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB. Annual Show, April 2, 1969, Fallbrook, California.

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB. Annual Show, April 15, 1969. Pauma Valley, California.

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB. Annual Show, April 19-20, 1969. Lakeside, California.

SANTA MARIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB. Annual Show, April 26, 1969. Ramona, California.

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB. Annual Show, April 26-27, 1969. Escondido, California.

Bus Tours

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16—BUSCH GARDEN TOUR Cost \$5.50
Leave Balboa Park at 8:30 a.m., La Jolla Library 9:00 a.m. Return 6:00 p.m.

A luncheon stop and time for shopping or browsing will be given at Topanga Canyon Shopping Center.

At Busch Gardens there will be a monorail tour through the brewery. Free beer is served in the park which is possibly one of the world's greatest landscaping projects in the artistic use of feather rock. Streams and water birds are in the park as well as a free tropical bird show. For a small fee one may have a boat ride through the park.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22—INDIO DATE FESTIVAL (Riverside County Fair). Cost is \$7.00 which includes entry to the Fair. Leave La Jolla Public Library 8:30 a.m., Balboa Park 9:00 a.m. Return about 11:00 p.m.

One of the attractions which is in itself worth the trip is the ARABIAN NIGHTS PAGEANT, presented daily starting at 6:45 p.m. and ending at 8:00 p.m. This pageant is presented in the amphitheater under the desert stars. We suggest that heavy coats be worn and an additional lap robe would be of great comfort.

All events are free with the exception of the Horse Show with the camel and ostrich races.

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

California's Own Garden Magazine

December, 1968 - January, 1969

Vol. 59

No. 6

The San Diego Floral Association

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THE COVER

This unusual piece of art in flower arranging was photographed by Mrs. Eugene Cooper (Betty) who is an artist with her camera. We owe many thanks to her and Gene for the several beautiful photos they made available to us in the past year. Mrs. Howard Richardson (Theresa) is the creator of the anthurium arrangement which is the subject — so suitable for the season. The San Diego Floral Arrangers Guild generously made the four-color cover printing cost available so that we might all enjoy the colorful beauty of this arrangement.

FEATURES

Special Section: *The World of Flower Arranging*

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THE WORLD OF FLOWER ARRANGING

- *A Special presentation of
three articles in this
issue by members of the
San Diego Flower Arrangers' Guild*



Neoclassic: Typifying the French style. Arrangement by Mrs. Martin Bebens.

THE ART OF FLOWER ARRANGING AND ITS DOUBLE PAST . . .

by Mary Jane Hershey

IN THE PAST few years the interest in the art of flower arrangements has increased beyond all expectations.

It is now possible to receive instruction on the beginning, intermediate or advanced level, in the various styles, in Traditional, Oriental or Modern; to purchase books devoted to this art, and to observe by attending flower shows.

Although flower arranging has been practiced for a great many centuries only in the past hundred years have any set rules been found. (On your next trip to the art gallery, take special note of the different types of flowers in the paintings.)

Frances J. Hannay's "Outlines of Period Flower Arrangement" was compiled due to her frustration. She wanted to enter an arrangement in a flower show, in a historical period class, but was unable to obtain enough information to make an authentic entry. The more research she did, the more the subject interested her. She spent weeks reading, and studying paintings and period rooms at the Metro-

politan Museum and NYC Library.

Three Historic Periods

Traditional occidental flower arrangements are a minor part of the three great decorative movements of Europe: The Renaissance (1400-1600); the Baroque (1600-1775) (including the Rococo); and the Neoclassic (1775-1830).

Although the Renaissance started in Italy prior to the discovery of America, the early colonists, mostly from the rural middle class of England, brought the late English Renaissance style (Jacobean) to America. Most Italian Renaissance flower arrangements were large, tall, symmetrical, and pyramidal in form, open, airy; the containers were often about the same height as the plant material, but it is safe to assume that Colonial flower arrangements were small, informal bouquets. The Baroque period in Italy was inspired and led by their great artist

Michelangelo, with flower arrangements which were very large, lush, showing combinations of many kinds of flowers and fruits. In America it is well illustrated at Williamsburg, Virginia. The Neoclassical Period of Italian origin was inspired by Greek and Roman classical style. They were symmetrical, but fairly small, tall, slender, and airy. Grayed hues and light values were preferred, cool colors dominated this Italian movement. In the United States this movement was reflected by the American Federal period flower arrangement, its Post-Revolutionary period showing a stronger French influence than English.

The Nineteenth century brought the Victorian period to England and America. It was considered to be one of poor taste, the most compact of all mass arrangements, opulent and somewhat heavy, tending to width rather than height.

This type of arrangement was so massive that the individual beauty of flowers was lost. Arrangers preferred rich velvety textures, and sharp color contrasts. Novel shapes were sought, and large solid flowers like roses, dahlias, and peonies were favorites with baby breath, ferns and heather used for filler. The arrangements reflected the massive Victorian furniture of that period.

From the turn of the century, the American arranger started to develop an American style. True, she borrowed from the past, but not only from the European continent, from the Asian continent as well. When the gates of Japan were opened, the interchange of cultures became a reality. The line arrangements have developed, conveying a feeling of action and movement that cannot be obtained in mass arrangements. They are a symbol of activity and life. ■

Right: Mass arrangement for Colonial Williamsburg, combines antique pewter platter and teapot. Colors in material in background reflected in arrangement bringing a continuity of color into the design. Arrangement by Vera Terrell.



Left: Mass arrangement—Early American—using antique copper cup and dried plant material. Use of dried material including "weeds" was common practice during this period of time. Arrangement by Mary Jane Hershey.

Photos by Betty Cooper

What is the message?

... COMMUNICATION IN FLOWER ARRANGING

by Alice Miller



Design is where you find it. A striking effect is produced by the unexpected combination of materials in this assemblage. Arrangement by Martha Rosenberg, photo by Betty Cooper.

*... the art
of
sharing
beauty
with
others*

IN SPEAKING with one another we use words, gestures, facial expression in our attempt to communicate. In painting, an artist uses shapes, objects, color as visual symbols to communicate. In music the composer uses the symbols of lines, spaces, notes, sharps and flats. In the art of flower arranging the artist uses plant material for form, color, texture in his attempt to create a design, an idea, a mood or feeling, arouse an emotional response in the viewer.

The desire to create, reproduce something lovely, develop an idea, to build, to record an experience is basically the desire to share with another, or others—to communicate. It has been said that the deepest joy in life is to be creative. The joy is also satisfaction if the viewer gets the message. (Perhaps this accounts for hobby clubs—there are so many of them.)

Not all can be the great composer, the great sculptor or photographer of note, but most all can join a club, develop a hobby, and enjoy it so much that even the drudgery it involves is fun. Hobbies add variety and zest to life. It is here in such a group that we work with those who are better than some and less skilled than others. It is here that criticism of the work is made constructively so that improvement will come about. It is here that respect for creativity and skill in craftsmanship in others is recognized. Criticism comes easier than craftsmanship. We learn to accept constructive criticism graciously and grow in good sportsmanship.

Flower Arranging as a Hobby

In the hobby of Flower Arranging, interested attention is given to all the flora

of nature, fresh, dried, dormant, preserved. This hobby develops in an individual, in time, the ability to find beauty in all natural effects. He sees beauty where many find none. Capturing this beauty, dramatizing it in such a way that others, less fortunate may see and enjoy it, too.

Many flower arrangers begin at home. Having grown lovely roses, wishing to have them in the house, putting them in water in a vase, knowing real joy when someone exclaims, "What beautiful roses, are they from your garden?"

It may be months or it may be years before the experience of visiting a flower show, or a museum of art or noticing photographs of designs in flowers brings about a desire to change, to try to arrange flowers differently. "Playing around" with flowers, trying new containers, vases, is fun. But how can one become more skilled? That is the question. The answer, of course, is what every skillful arranger has experienced. The answer is study.

Where to Start

There are many excellent books, books for the beginner, for the more advanced and for the skillfully creative. Then there are classes. There are teachers of flower arrangement—Oriental, Western, Modern, or Creative. There are demonstrations and lectures on the art of flower arrangement. There are museums of art, where the great masters of design, of color, message in design, mood in design, scenes in design are presented to the public to be studied and appreciated. There balance, dominance, rhythm, repetition, color, texture—all of the principles and



Sometimes an arranger wants no more than to share with the viewer the graceful line of a branch or the unusual beauty of a flower. Arrangement by Onnolee Gould.



Sometimes an arranger simply wants to create a design with color texture and form. Arrangement by Dorothy Landon, photo by Betty Cooper.

elements of design are exemplified. Much can be learned from seeking out the best in sculpture, architecture, landscape design and interior decoration.

The awareness of good design is developed through seeing good design, studying good design and attempting good design. Will the arrangements attempted now be flowers from the garden, or will there be an expression of the artist in the design? A new kind of joy will be experienced now when some one exclaims, "How beautiful! It gives me a feeling of joy just to look at it. It seems to belong to this room and in that spot." Some one *did* get the message. An arrangement can be an asset to any home, expressing a great deal about the people who live there.

Perhaps by now the arranger-artist would like to have the handwork judged to see how much has been accomplished, how much learned about the art of flower arrangement. Competitive arrangement sections of flower shows should be visited more and more, and arrangements entered in competition more and more. All competing designs should



A study in mood—peaceful, quiet, serene—is the key to this arrangement by Mary Cutler. Photo by Betty Cooper.

be studied and enjoyed. The spirit of the designs should be felt.

Time, deliberate time, should be taken to enjoy. If the arrangements are designated by class, such as, "Tranquillity," take time to become a part of the spirit of the design. When the arrangement has been judged, take time to reason out the judging. To do this, of course, a schedule with the scale of points for judging must be available and used. This arrangement would probably have harmony, serenity, smooth rhythmic lines, cool colors, a minimum of strong contrast and a fitness of materials used. If "Tranquillity" can be felt by the viewer, communication has been achieved.

Here begins the realization that the study, books read, demonstrations seen, lectures and symposia attended as well as the flower shows, museums and art galleries visited have given a background. Our enjoyment of the designs we see are viewed more and more with informed opinion, backed by experiences. We become increasingly aware of and alert to new changes, deeper and more subtle communication through design. We feel an empathy for the worth, the creative capacity of the artist. We are aware of skillful handling of materials and the perceptive choice of materials.

Passing through a show taking time to probe, to be objective, to enjoy, it is difficult to suppress the desire to speak up when others are walking quickly by, commenting "I like this one," "I don't like this one at all," "I never like red in an arrangement." What a temptation it is to speak up and say, "Wait, you don't know what you are missing. Take time to get the real message."

Communication then, in flower arrangement as in art, is feeling through forms, the total of the forms telling the story. The artist places them conventionally or unconventionally according to his conception. He is only partially cognizant of what his design will relate to others.

The viewer, understanding the show schedule, having a knowledge of design, an appreciation of nature, the related arts, a desire to understand, and enjoy the artist's intent, a knowledge of craftsmanship and mechanical skill, a sensitivity toward creativity and new trends finds reward in taking time to leisurely enjoy each design, to participate in each design — to get the message. ■

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HIGH FLYERS: FLOWER ARRANGING FORECAST FOR '69 IN



Left: "Nature's Own" by Emily Carringer. Her imaginative use of two pieces of driftwood won a blue ribbon in the 1967-68 national American Camellia Society flower arrangement competition. Judges called Mrs. Carringer's artistry an asset to the contest. Photo by Mac Miller.



Right: "The Modern Touch" by Stanley Miller. A winner in the 1966-67 national American Camellia Society flower arrangement contest. When the show schedule called for sculpture, Mr. Miller carved his own. Judges' comment: Very original. Photo by Mac Miller.

FLOWERS WILL BE soaring higher than ever in the arrangement sections of coming flower shows. Don't be surprised if you see an occasional bloom floating in air.

The Flower Arrangers' Guild of San Diego is presenting special exhibits of arrangements at the Camellia Show in February, the Orchid Show in April, and the Dahlia Show in August. Abstract and avant garde design will highlight the 200th Centennial.

With Guild displays prominent on the show schedule, a few words seem in order on the background of this group.

The Flower Arrangers' Guild was formed in 1960 as a section of the San Diego Floral Society. The purpose: to further flower arrangement and its related arts.

Membership was drawn from the most successful arrangement competitors. The group includes a number of flower arrangement teachers, judges and lecture-demonstrators as well as advanced students of floral design.

In creating flower arrangements, each of the members had been working for the most part alone. The group felt the greatest stimulus would come from sharing experiments in design.

The monthly meetings of the Guild were set up as workshops with an oc-

casional demonstration. At the workshop meetings every arranger works on the same assigned problem. The array of 20-odd answers is an imaginative flower show in itself.

Through the monthly assignments the Guild has kept up on the new trends and selected special areas for deeper study. The group spent one entire year in experiments with color. The better part of another year was devoted to free form and interpretive design.

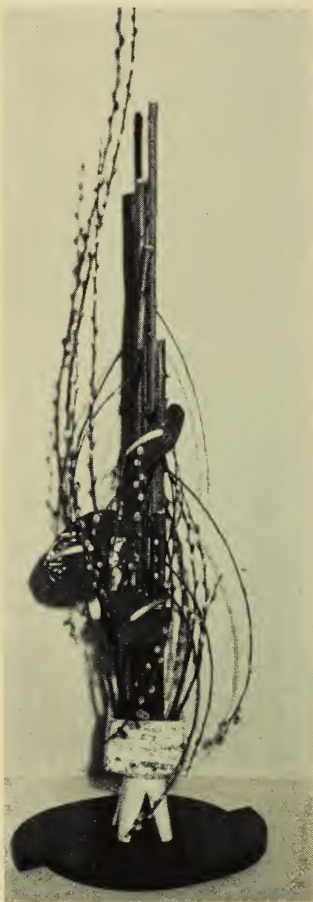
Workshops are space-consuming. Guild membership has been limited by the size of the Floral Building in which it meets. Because there is room for only some 20 arrangers, membership is valued highly. Those who fail to come to meetings or who don't participate in the workshop exercises are dropped from the roster to make room for other arrangers with recognized talent.

Who can define the spark of Guild success? But successful, the Guild is.

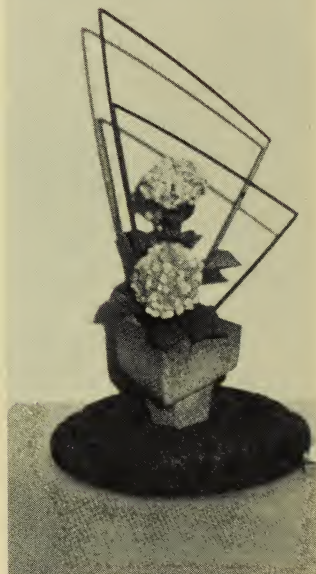
In national competition, members of the Guild have won eight first place awards in the American Camellia Society flower arrangement contests, four seconds, six thirds, and a number of honorable mentions.

In 1964-65, an arrangement entered by Emily Carringer, member of the Flower Arrangers' Guild of San Diego, was judged most outstanding of all the national winners.

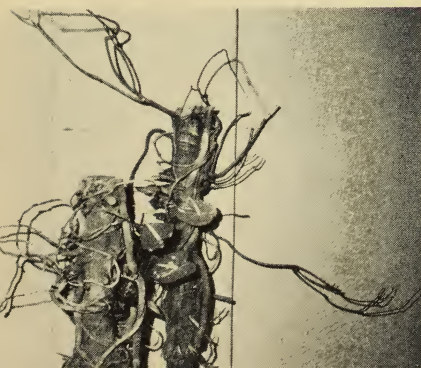
Local shows presented by the Flower Arrangers' Guild have enjoyed a high degree of financial success. The Guild has shared its success with the community. A large contribution from the proceeds of every show is always given to the San Diego Botanical Garden Foundation. This money will help build the proposed Garden Center in Balboa Park. ■



Left: "Restrained Abstract" by Margaret Erickson. The distinction of this arrangement lies in an unusual combination and unexpected treatment of superb plant material. Photo by Betty Cooper.



Above, right: "Geometry, Plane and Solid" by Nina O'Brien. Angles and curves resolve in a surprising mathematical unity that sets this arrangement apart. Photo by Betty Cooper.



Left: Black and white version of our cover, showing the entire arrangement of anthuriums. Theresa Richardson created this and photo credit goes to Betty Cooper.

Photos by Betty Mackintosh



A GARDEN ATMOSPHERE IN A RETIREMENT HOME

ONE OF SAN DIEGO's most home-like retirement atmospheres may be found at Monte Vista Retirement Lodge in Lemon Grove. Here one may have a small personal garden in front of the door, and have the relaxation and pleasure of larger garden surroundings.

Inviting garden paths, and reflection pools offer many hours of pleasure to the residents of Monte Vista. CALIFORNIA GARDEN seemed a perfect place to talk about this retirement spot which has made great use of the joys of the garden in the planning which went into its construction.

Monte Vista is located about eight miles inland from ocean dampness, yet it's high enough to be cooled by summer sea breezes. It is obvious that the comfort and pleasure of its residents was the primary concern in planning this attractive establishment. Another excellent feature is the fact that the lodge has two limousines and a full-time chauffeur, and provides regularly scheduled trips throughout the San Diego area. ■

"EVERYTHING'S COMING UP ROSES"

by Joan Betts

Chairman, Rose San Diego

The First Bush Is Planted

"GET A ROSE," said Tom Ham in May, 1966. He was making preparations for the 200th Anniversary of San Diego when he was the president of the organization. I had been named Chairman of the Floral Committee, with Alice Zukor as my co-chairman. We consulted together, and liked the idea of a rose for San Diego.

Mrs. Joseph Kenneally (well-known rosarian on this coast and member of the San Diego Rose Society) was contacted immediately to find out if this mission could be accomplished within three short years. She investigated two well-known nurseries that hybridize roses. J. Audry Armstrong, Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, became our choice as a source for our rose.

After summer months of communication with Mr. Armstrong, Mrs. Zukor, Mrs. Kenneally and a representative of the 200th Anniversary drove to Ontario to choose between two unnamed hybrid tea roses. The final selection was Rose San Diego, a creamy yellow. (The alternative rose, now Marie Antoinette, is a vibrant red.) Our yellow rose is mildew resistant and was chosen as the flower worthy of our beautiful County of San Diego. It is now the official flower of the 200th Anniversary, and complements our theme—the Flower Basket of the Nation!

Armstrong Nurseries then submitted the rose for registration with the American Rose Society. Many names were considered, such as Portola Gold, which tied in with our local history 200 years ago. Rose San Diego was the final choice and was approved.

Armstrong Nurseries began developing 16,000 of these bare root roses which

will be sold throughout the San Diego 200th Anniversary year.

Camp Fire Girls Sell The Rose

The rose will be available through catalog sales throughout the nations as well as locally through the Camp Fire Girls pre-order Fall sales. Orders taken by this group which are destined to go east as Christmas gifts will be shipped directly from Armstrong at the proper time for spring planting in the area designated for shipment.

In January of 1967, Armstrong Nurseries gave permission to introduce the rose in the Green Thumb Calendar, 200th Anniversary edition. A colored photo and description of Rose San Diego was distributed in a 5,000 printing and benefited

Youth Concerts, San Diego Symphony Association.

On November 16th a tea honoring the planting of the first rose to arrive in San Diego was given at my home. One hundred guests attended, including Mayor and Mrs. Frank Curran, Councilman Allan Hitch, Supervisor Frank Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Giddings (Park and Recreation Dept. Chairman), Representatives of the San Diego Rose Society, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cordell, President of the 200th Anniversary, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ham. Mr. Ham received a special award for requesting a rose in 1966.

Unique Idea Proposed

During the tea, Mr. Giddings discussed the feasibility of establishing a rose gar-



Jean Kenneally and Carl Truby, rosarians, lend a helping hand at the planting ceremony.



Mayor Curran and 200th President, Charles Cordell, chat with a Camp Fire Girl at Mrs. Betts' home.

den in Balboa Park on the location of the Food and Beverage Building. This area would be cared for by the city and would spotlight "Rose San Diego."

All roses purchased by individual buyers through the Camp Fire Girls and were designated to be planted at the site by the buyer would be displayed here by the time of January 4th and 5th, at which time the birthday in Balboa Park would be held.

It is anticipated that seventy-five to one hundred roses will be part of this massive planting. Since these roses will then be in bloom much of 1969 they will provide an excellent background for pictures of celebrities attending our birthday year events and give identification in Balboa Park for the 200th Anniversary, at the time construction commences for a new Garden-Cultural Center.

During the fall of 1969 these bushes will then be removed from this site and delivered to the original buyers. A plaque will be placed on the site with the names of all those loaning their roses to the park. Armstrong Nurseries have agreed to replace any roses which are not in good condition at the time of removal.

Mr. Gidding's plans met with immediate and enthusiastic approval from the Mayor and all those consulted as a wonderful way to utilize this valuable property during its transition period and a great honor to our "Rose" and the citizens who assumed actual costs during loan-out time.

Since I personally have had a lifelong

interest in flowers and the soil plus the personal pleasure I derived I feel that projects like this particularly motivated by the celebration in '69 will add personal enrichment to many of our citizens and out of it a rewarding hobby will come—double bonus—more beauty for our already beautiful county and the personal rewards that are bound to follow. ■

NOTE: PLEASE SPECIFY WHEN ORDERING ON FORM BELOW if your bareroot Rose San Diego is to be delivered to the old site of the Food and Beverage Building in Balboa Park on January 4th and 5th (the Birthday-in-the-Park weekend). Be sure your name as donor appears so you can have your plant returned when the new building is started, and so your name can appear on the donors' plaque. If loaning the rose, simply specify "Balboa Park" on the address line.

San Diego Rose

A salute to San Diego's 200th Anniversary. Order your bare root rose now. San Diego County Council of Camp Fire Girls will deliver early in January. Cost—\$4.25 plus 50c handling.

Name

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Camp Fire Girls, 2067 First Ave., San Diego 92101

IRON CHLOROSIS IN ORNAMENTALS

Iron chlorosis or iron deficiency is often a troublesome problem of trees and shrubs in San Diego County.

Iron deficiency is sometimes mistaken for other difficulties in plant growth and sometimes growers use the wrong treatment.

Iron chlorosis causes an internal yellowing or bleaching of chlorophyll, leaving a network of fine green veins.

A multitude of causes are associated with iron chlorosis. Soil containing high amounts of lime or alkali influence the availability of iron to the plant. Lime or calcareous soils are present in many parts of San Diego County, and iron chlorosis can be observed on plants grown here.

Excess moisture and poor drainage can cause a plant to show iron chlorosis. Excess amounts of phosphate fertilizer can cause a deficiency of iron.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO CORRECT IRON DEFICIENCY? There are several control measures available.

Iron-containing compounds such as iron chelates and iron sulfate are used to correct iron chlorosis.

Iron chelates are more costly than iron sulfate, but the iron remains available to plants when the chelates are placed in the soil.

When iron sulfate is applied to the soil much of the iron becomes unavailable to plants. The iron becomes unavailable because of lime or calcareous soils, excess moisture or excess amounts of phosphate fertilizer. Therefore, much more iron sulfate is needed to correct iron chlorosis.

Another control is to grow only those plants which are not very susceptible to iron chlorosis. Azaleas, gardenias, pyracantha, liquidambar, and star jasmine often show iron deficiency.

DRAINAGE SHOULD BE CHECKED, BECAUSE POOR DRAINAGE CAN INDUCE CONDITIONS THAT CAUSE IRON CHLOROSIS.

When using iron chelates follow the directions on the package, because recommendations differ for each host and area where the chelate is used.

Iron sulfate does give better results if the material can be placed in the root zone. Usually holes are dug or drilled into the soil and iron sulfate placed into these holes. Most feeder roots are in the drip line of the tree or shrub. The amount of iron sulfate used depends on the size of the tree.

Both iron chelates and iron sulfate are used as sprays. Usually sprays are short-lived, but plants respond to sprays more quickly.

—University of California Agricultural Extension Service

Root-Knot, or Not Root-Knot . . .

Sometimes gardeners, nurserymen, and homeowners become alarmed when they find galls or knot-like growths on plant roots. Usually their first thought is that the roots are infected with root-knot nematodes. The roots may be infected with root-knot nematodes, but many plants have galls that are normal.

Some of the plants that have galls that are normal, are:

Alder, Normal Mycorrhiza galls (Lobed type).

Russian Olive, Normal Mycorrhiza galls (Brain like).

Podocarpus, Normal Mycorrhiza galls, (Beaded).

Wistaria, and other legumes, Normal Nitrogen Nodules (Pea-like).

Fruttolless Mulberry, Environmental, storage galls.

Mondo grass, Enlarged swellings on roots.

Crown gall is another type of gall found on plants that is not caused by root-knot nematodes. However, crown gall is a serious disease caused by a bacterium and is found in the roots of juniper, roses, and many other plants. Lippia is a ground cover that is sometimes infected with crown gall and easily mistaken for root-knot nematodes. ■

Mission Trails

Theme of Orange Show

SAN BERNARDINO — "Along the Mission Trails" has been selected as the theme for the Flower and Garden Show planned in conjunction with the 54th National Orange Show next March 6 through 16 in San Bernardino.

The theme will cover the 200-year period from 1769 to 1969 in the development of California from the founding of the missions to the present day.

Mrs. Virginia Dennison of San Bernardino, who has been an active member of the National Orange Show's Flower Show committee for several years, has been named chairman for the 1969 event to be staged in conjunction with the 54th Orange Show next March 6 through 16.

Mrs. Dennison will be assisted by Glenn Arthur, John Garrity, and Larry Pickett, San Bernardino; Joel Martin and Mrs. Dione Williamson, Colton; Mrs. Dale Bauer, Running Springs; Mrs. Alberta Riley, Redlands; and A. H. Montague, Riverside.

"The committee felt this theme would provide exhibitors — amateurs, professionals and commercial—with an unlimited historical field to exploit in developing their displays," said Mrs. Dennison.

"The sacred expedition of Father Junipero Serra and Portola . . . the founding of the San Diego Mission and Presidio . . . the building of the chain of missions from San Diego to Sonoma . . . Anza's development of the overland route from Sonora . . . these and many other events will lend themselves dramatically to flower and garden exhibits," Mrs. Dennison said.

The Flower and Garden Show will offer exhibitors five divisions this year, each encompassing a number of classes and selections.

CALENDARS FOR GARDENERS

Home and Garden Calendar, 1969

Hearthside Press: \$1.75

1969 Rose Calendar

Hearthside Press: \$1.75

A calendar is always needed. These two calendars give ample space to keep records plus a 1970 calendar to check advance dates. Opposite each week's note space there is a lovely floral illustration to give a moment's inspiration to busy people.



WE WISH TO THANK each individual and every garden club for their efforts in passing "Proposition M." An overwhelming number of voters gave a clear mandate that Balboa Park must be kept beautiful and functional. Now that the necessary funds are available we must work even harder to see that our requirements in the new building are not reduced in order that some other newer groups may be accommodated.

At a recent meeting, Mayor Curran expressed the hope that ground breaking on the new building would take place in the fall of 1969. The Camp Fire Girls and Mrs. William Betts, Jr. are arranging for a large number of San Diego Rose plants to be used on the site until building starts. After the old building is removed grass will be planted and remain until the new building is started. At the same meeting, all in attendance agreed that a suitable name be given in place of "Food and Beverage Building." A few suggestions were given, such as "Century 3," "Don Diego" or "Anniversary Building." The idea was to incorporate some feeling in regard to the 200th Anniversary. (Your suggestions would be most welcome in the Mayor's office.)

Our original name, "Garden Center Building," was modified to "Garden-Cultural Building" when it was determined that other cultural groups would use a very large portion of the new building.

In the requirement fact sheet that I submitted to the City Manager and to the Park and Recreation Board, space for a large library and herbarium was noted as well as adequate space for the complete handling of CALIFORNIA GARDEN magazine.

The foundation more than at any other time needs the participation of all garden clubs in San Diego County. Each club or society elects or appoints one of its members to the Board of Councillors and this board under the able chairmanship of Mr. Carl Truby makes recommendations and suggestions for requirements and needs now and for the future. There are more than twenty-five garden club councillors represented in the foundation now and we urge all garden clubs that are not members to join with us for a most promising future.

Some Developmental Ideas

I have discussed with the Park and Recreation Board the use of "gold gulch" as an area to create a tropical wonderland. This canyon, covered as a conservatory, would house exotic trees and plants, rain forests, streams, cascades and waterfalls. Climate would be controlled in different sections as it is in the famous climatron at Missouri Botanical Gardens. A leisurely walk down the canyon would bring you to a refreshment area where you would see a panorama of tropical trees, papaya, mango, rare palms and cycads, growing together with ferns and exotic plants as in their natural habitat. There can be displays of plumeria, orchids, bromeliads, talandsias, cut flowers and other flowering plants in season.

The return trip up the canyon would be made on an escalator and through the different climatic zones other rare and

unusual plants and flowers would be seen. It is planned that plants from every part of the world would be growing in this facility. This area has been set aside for the use of our foundation and now that our needs for office space and meeting rooms and all but the very large exhibit area is to be provided in the new building, much thought and design work can be given to this project.

The funding will have to derive mostly from donations, shows and exhibits. I feel that when we are ready for this undertaking it can be realized.

For over a year now an open house has been held in the Floral Building on Sunday afternoons to show the public different types of plants and flowers and to explain the growth habit, culture and care of them. Each of our affiliated garden clubs sponsor at least one Sunday during the year and their members set up the displays and answer questions. Records have been kept on the number of people visiting these open houses and they show that between 300 and over 1000 have been counted during a Sunday afternoon. At our new location on El Prado we feel that perhaps ten times the number will enjoy these botanical displays.

On behalf of Mr. Truby and the councillors, and on behalf of the Trustees of the Foundation I wish all of you a Merry Christmas and a healthy, prosperous New Year.

*Howard M. Voss, President
San Diego Botanical Garden Foundation*

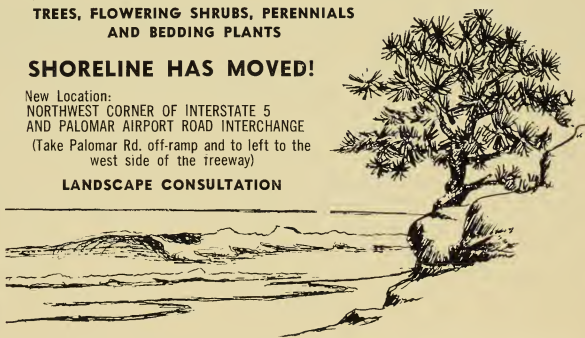
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Arrojadoa Rhodantha (photo by Gilbert Voss).

A LITTLE-KNOWN BRAZILIAN CACTUS

by Gilbert A. Voss

The genus *Arrojadoa* is an unusual one, having only two species, *A. rhodantha* and *A. penicillata*.

The relationship of *Arrojadoa* to other members of the cactus family is not well understood. The plant was originally described as a *Cereus* by Gurke in 1908, although clearly showing no close affinity to that genus. Britton and Rose renamed the plant *Arrojadoa* in 1920 in their monograph of the cactus. The name is in honor of Dr. Miguel Arrojado Lisboa, the former superintendent of Estrada de Ferro Central de Brazil. Although not closely related to any cactus, *Arrojadoa* was wisely placed by Backeberg in his subseries *Eucephalocereae*, giving it taxonomic ties with the well-known old man of the Andes, *Espositoa*.

Both species of *Arrojadoa* are native to the dry Caatinga of Eastern Brazil in the provinces of Bahia and Piahy.

The plants never become large, rarely one to two metres long, usually somewhat erect or clambering, with the stems more or less jointed. The most unusual and striking feature of the plant is the production of a terminal cephalium consist-

ing of some pinkish wool and many long red bristles. From this structure, the flowers arise. The flowers are produced forming clusters of twelve to fourteen. Their brilliant pink color, and relatively large size make the plant a real eye-catcher during the summer months.

Either of the two species of *Arrojadoa* can be considered somewhat rare in cultivation. My own experience shows that they are not particularly difficult, although *A. penicillata* seems a bit touchier than *A. rhodantha*. I have found that a semi-shaded area, such as lath, gives a condition similar to that in the wild. Water is given freely in the spring and summer when growth is quite active, but they should be protected from receiving too much when more or less dormant during the autumn and winter.

The plants can take any amount of heat, but should be protected from sharp cold spells.

Occasionally plants may be seen for sale at specialist nurseries or by mail order from cactus nurseries dealing in imported cacti.

Horticulture Classes

The Fullerton Junior College Agriculture Department will offer college credit courses in the Extended Day Program of interest and value to horticulturists and those people employed in related fields.

Courses offered in the second semester, starting February 5, 1969, are: Turf Grass Management, 2 units, Monday 6:30 to 8:30 p.m., includes identification, planting, renovation, irrigation, and control of insects and diseases; a laboratory session, which is optional, is offered Friday, 8 to 11 a.m.; Basic Landscape Plants, 3 units, Wednesday, 6:30 to 9:30 p.m., includes identification and study of tree shrubs, vines, tropical and herbaceous plant material of landscape value; and Horticultural Irrigation, 3 units, Tuesday 6:30 to 9:30 a.m., includes irrigation as related to the management of turf in golf courses, parks, cemeteries and home lawns.

These courses are eighteen-week semester lengths, and comprise part of the varied fields available to agriculture majors at Fullerton Junior College. Courses leading to degrees and Certificates of Proficiency in Ornamental Horticulture, Nursery Management, Landscape and Turf Grass Management, Agricultural Biology, and Crop Production may be obtained through the Extended Day Program at Fullerton Junior College.

Registration for extended day students is January 27, 1969. Class instruction for the second semester begins Wednesday, February 5, 1969.

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Birthday Party in Balboa Park

San Diego's Balboa Park, site of the 1915 and 1935 World Expositions, will be one of the entertainment centers of the San Diego 200th Anniversary Celebration in 1969, it has been announced.

Birthday Party in Balboa Park, a two-day highlight of the 200th Anniversary five-day opening ceremonies, will occupy practically every square inch of the Park.

"Bands, dances, exhibits, clowns, mariachis, parades, and a celebration atmosphere is the theme of our Birthday Party on January 4 and 5," according to Mrs. William R. Boehm, chairman of the two-day event.

"The Birthday Party actually begins on Friday evening, January 3, with a film festival pre-view of the old-time movies and old-time stars," Mrs. Boehm said.

The film festival preview will feature Neil Morgan as Master of Ceremonies and Fred Finn will accompany the films on the piano.

The film festival will run throughout the two following days, in the James S. Copley auditorium of the Fine Arts Gallery.

Biggest single event of the weekend will be the Pied Piper Parade, beginning Saturday morning, January 4, at 10 a.m.

Mrs. Bruce Hazard, chairman of the Parade committee of the Birthday Party group, said, "the Pied Piper Parade will embrace all segments of the community, from bands, floats, and dignitaries, to highly unusual groups such as unicycle riders."

"The public is invited to join in and march in the parade," Mrs. Hazard said, "and we hope everyone will join in a special division."

Over 120 organizations were invited to be part of the 200th Anniversary parade, which starts at Sixth Avenue, down Laurel Street to the Plaza de Balboa.

Roscoe E. Hazard will be Grand Marshal of the Parade, as head of the dignitary division which will include state, county, city and military officials, and special invited guests.

"A baby elephant from the San Diego Zoo will also march in the parade," Mrs. Hazard said, "in addition to many floats from organizations throughout San Diego County."

"Mother Goose will be part of the parade," Mrs. Hazard said, "plus an antique fire engine from Nelson's market."

Over 10 bands will march and more are being added to the roster every day,

a spokesman of the 200th said.

After the parade, the ceremonial cutting of the giant 200th Anniversary Birthday Cake and the judging of the cake decorating contest will take place.

A giant Birthday Cake, 12' high and 20' across, with a walk-through area is being prepared for the weekend event.

"Edible birthday cakes will be arranged inside the giant cake so that citizens may have a piece of our Bicentennial Cake," Mrs. Boehm said.

The enormous 200th Birthday Cake will be located in the conference building. A cake decorating contest will also be held in this area. ■

Consider

*Flowers are in many ways
similar to people;
they are born,
they bloom,
and they die,
hoping only that someone
might appreciate them
somewhere along the way.*

—Roy D. Hamilton

Commercial and Artistic

PHOTOS BY MACKINTOSH

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Book Review

How to Grow House Plants, by Sunset Magazine. Lane Books, Menlo Park, California, October 1968; 96 pages, 183 illustrations, \$1.95.

How to Decorate with House Plants would have been an equally suitable title for this paper-bound, profusely-illustrated handbook which will surely appeal to decorators as well as gardeners. Almost every page has photographs of beautiful plants attractively potted in containers suitable for every decor.

General cultural suggestions and propagation of plants grown for foliage or flowers are followed by specific requirements of most commonly-grown house plants. There are chapters on African Violets, Succulents and Cactus, Bromeliads and Orchids. There are precise instructions for creating a bottle garden, terrarium, dish garden and miniature Japanese landscape. If you wish to graft a choice cactus on a strong rootstock, repot an orchid or garden under fluorescent lights the answer is easy to find. Only those seeking information on rare plants may be disappointed for the plants included should all be readily obtainable in local nurseries.

The chapter on Pests and Diseases includes drawings which make identification of the problem simple and the specific control is charted for ready reference. Page numbers in boldface type indicate photographs and the index of both generic and common names is convenient.

The book is especially recommended for apartment dwellers and those Southern California gardeners who grow plants in pots on patios and outdoors but may have overlooked the pleasure of growing them indoors where they may well become accents adding considerable distinction.

—Dorothy Marx
La Jolla, California

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QUAIL GARDENS FOUNDATION, Inc. NEWS NOTES

FOUNDATION TRUSTEES and Botanic Gardens Staff have many plans for 1969 and San Diego's 200th Anniversary.

Special beds of colorful flowers will follow one another throughout the seasons to emphasize the theme of Latin America's floral gifts to California. Conducted tours of the gardens will be held on the 2nd Saturday of each month at 10:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. and by appointment at other times. Provision for large groups may be made through Tour Chairman, Miss Dorothea B. Fox, P.O. Box 726, Cardiff-by-the-Sea, Calif. 92007.

The Wild Flower Meadow that was so colorful last winter and spring, has been enlarged and reseeded, and, with seeds produced by last year's plants, should be even more spectacular.

The permanent plantings of Aloes, Agaves and other Succulents and Cacti are well worth a visit. The recently planted Proteas are thriving, as are the Silver Trees from South Africa.

The Azaleas, planted two years ago as a memorial to Miss Dorothy Thompson, should be in bloom by January, while clouds of golden Acacias perfume the air.

Do come! The Gardens are not hard to find. Take Freeway 5 to Encinitas Blvd. in Encinitas and turn east to Quail Gardens Drive and north to the entrance.

Dorothy R. Harvey
5801 Adelaide Ave.
San Diego 92115

of methods of insect control, and more restrictions are being placed on the use of the insecticides now available. Public cooperation in survey, detection, and eradication programs is at times strained to its limit. "Therefore," Mr. Moon stated, "the Commissioners feel that everything possible should be done to delay the introduction of new pests as long as possible."

The Commissioners hope a compromise can be worked out, and have recommended that methods of modifying and streamlining the handling of cars and trucks at the border inspection stations be adopted. They have also suggested that other services might be provided at the Stations for the convenience of motorists, such as motor vehicle and tourist information. "In addition, a strong, positive informational program should be pursued, educating the public about the threat of new pests and the importance of the inspection and detection programs directed not just to farmers and the agricultural industry, but to everyone who purchases and uses California's agricultural products," Mr. Moon said. ■

Border Inspection Program Scheduled To End

JAMES M. MOON, San Diego County Agricultural Commissioner, said today that at a meeting in Los Angeles on Wednesday, October 23, the Southern California Agricultural Commissioners Association again adopted a resolution strongly opposing the announced closing of California Border Plant Quarantine Inspection Stations.

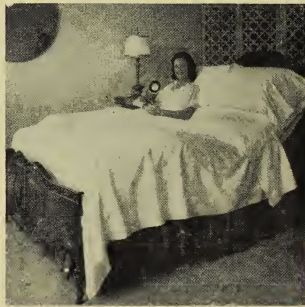
"County Departments of Agriculture throughout California are vitally interested in protecting the agricultural industry of the State, and the health and welfare of the citizenry," Mr. Moon said. "The Commissioners feel that closing of these plant quarantine stations at the State borders at this time will result in increased costs of production for the grower, increased costs of foods and fibers for the consumer, and increases in the already complex problems related to the use of pesticides. In addition, it will increase pest problems for urban residents and add to the cost of county and state government."

As a substitute for the phased-out border inspection, the State Director of Agriculture has proposed a plan calling for an increased level of services in plant quarantine regulatory activities at terminal

points within the state, and more work in pest detection surveys and eradication in cooperation with the individual counties.

It is interesting to note that when the closing of the inspection stations came before the California Legislature this year as Assembly Bill 602, the proposal was opposed by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors, the San Diego County Farm Bureau, and the San Diego Chamber of Commerce. Recently, the State Grange, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the Northern California County Supervisors Association also voiced opposition to the plan. The Bill was not passed by the Legislature, but was sent to an interim committee for study.

Mr. Moon said that many authorities predict that within ten years California will have all of the major economic pests that are not already found here. With the ideal climate of San Diego and the southern region of the State, we are particularly vulnerable to new infestations. Increased population and the mass movement of the people increase the possibility of the introduction of new pests. Very little research is being done in the field



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A LADY WHO LOVES GARDENS

by Virginia M. Innis

MRS. EMMA COTA has been a gardener for over thirty years. For the past twenty years her watchful eye and loving hands have shaped two of the best Spanish gardens in Old Town. The gardens are adjacent; they are the garden at Ramona's Marriage Place and the garden at Manuel's Historical Landmark Restaurante, respectively, Casa de Estudillo and Casa de Pedrorrena.

Cota is a name that has historical significance in Old Town. Emma Cota, a native Californian of French and German descent, is the widow of Alexander Cota, descendant of Old Town's first inhabitants. Among the historic landmarks in Old Town is a marker on the northwest corner of Twiggs and Congress Streets where Casa de Cota once stood. Many San Diegans remember the crumbling walls of Casa de Cota whose adobe bricks' final crunch pulverized under a bulldozer's direction.

Most of the original houses in Old Town are gone. Those remaining are the ones that have been restored or the ones that were lived in until recently. It is doubtful if San Diego can ever repay the debt to individuals and to commercial interests which have combined efforts to preserve the buildings that now stand. Had their efforts failed, this historic part of San Diego would be lost to us. Now the State will turn a portion of the area into a state park. Currently, the state is working on the restoration of Casa de Estudillo.

Helen Hunt Jackson Slept Here

Rip Van Winkle is to the Catskills as Ramona is to Casa de Estudillo. Helen Hunt Jackson came to San Diego in the

1880's to investigate the treatment of the Indians and to report back to the U.S. Government. Her unfavorable report was filed and after two or three years had passed without anything having been done, she returned to California and wrote at least a part of the novel, *Ramona* in the Estudillo house.

It is said the author knew Father Antonio Ubach and that he was the Father Gaspar in her story. Further, it is said that Father Ubach told the author many stories of the people to whom he had ministered and that Helen Hunt Jackson took the stories of three young couples and wove them into the plot for *Ramona*.

After the novel became popular, San Diegans realized that the Estudillo house

was now of literary significance. In the last part of the last century San Diego is said to have had a flowering of culture. Perhaps it was lack of money, but nothing was done to preserve the house until it was in a sad state. The walls were standing and there were outlines of where the rooms had been. Many daring individuals had apparently run through the ruins in their tally ho's. An older citizen defined a tally ho as a sort of buggy used in pre-automobile days.

Emergence of Ramona's Marriage Place

The Serra Museum has an album of photographs of Old Town at the turn of the century. One may see the state of Casa de Estudillo in these photographs. Perhaps this is the only way one could



Mrs. Cota with Author Virginia Innis.

fully appreciate that the Spreckels Company commissioned Mrs. Helen Waterman to restore the house. Today her restoration still stands as one of the finest restorations ever done. The State is restoring termite-ridden timbers but they are staying with Mrs. Waterman's plans.

The restoration of the house occurred between 1904 and 1909. At this time many of the original houses were being replaced by frame houses. Mrs. Waterman capitalized on the ruins of other houses to gather original materials to restore the one house.

The Quintana house on Harney Street was being torn down to be replaced with a frame house which still stands and rests on the ruins of the original house. The old adobe Quintana house contributed heavily to the collection, giving floor tiles, roof tiles, remains of walls, doors, window panes, shutters and an iron angel for the patio. The Whaley family gave also. They gave door knobs that had the initial T. W. for Thomas Whaley on them. They gave the carreta which had been the Whaley lumber wagon. However, the most important gift was a set of glass panes on which Frank Whaley in 1854 had etched in ink the California Missions before their restoration.

The House as a Museum under Thos. Getz and Margaret Weiss

In 1910, Thomas Getz took over the Estudillo House and it was to remain in his family for fifty years. His daughter, Margaret Weiss and her husband, H. R. Weiss, operated the house for many years and it was the Weiss's who sold the house to Legler Benbough. Few people are aware that Benbough had formed a foundation with the idea of purchasing the bulk of Old Town property which he hoped to restore and to donate to the city. When the state took action to make the area into a state park, Benbough donated the Estudillo house to the state.

It was during the sixty years the house has been a museum that the reference "Ramona's Marriage Place" evolved. San Diegans have long cherished the house and many have chosen the small chapel for their wedding site. Now many tourists are attracted to the house; however, it is one attraction that the people of San Diego have supported.

The garden was restored along with the house and since the restoration it has been a beautiful garden. Margaret Weiss



She tends the plants with love . . .

who is now retired and living in Point Loma recalls that the garden was written up in the *National Geographic* in the late 20's or early 30's. It was during her father's administration of the house.

Alexander Cota, gardener for Marston's Presidio

Andres de Coata was a soldier who along with his son, Pablo, arrived with Father Serra's Sacred Expedition in 1769. In 1774 two other sons came to the area. No one was allowed to come to the new country unless he were a soldier or had a trade. Alexander Cota's ancestor came because he was a baker.

Alexander Cota was a gardener. He was the head gardener for George Marston who financed the landscaping of Presidio Hill. When Marston donated the museum and Presidio Hill to the city, Cota became the city gardener in charge of the park. But according to his widow, he was not happy working for the city. After several years he returned to private practice in gardening.

Emma Cota becomes a gardener

Emma Cota did not become overly interested in her husband's work. She started working in the household of Dr. Eaton M. MacKay who was with the Scripps Clinic in La Jolla. The doctor was an amateur botanist who had an outstanding collection of lovely books. The doctor had a great love for rare and exotic

plants. He grew orchids, begonias and tropical plants. In those days the doctor once paid \$350.00 for one orchid plant. The doctor insisted on lending his books to Emma Cota who read them and started to love flowers.

Dr. E. M. MacKay lived in Pacific Beach in the vicinity of Lamont Street where the Kate Session Park is now. Across the street from his home James Andersen grew fields of flowers for cut flowers. Occasionally, Emma Cota worked in the Andersen flower field disbudding. She remarked that in those days Walter Andersen liked the plants and James Andersen the cut flowers. Today, Walter Andersen has several nurseries and James Andersen is growing rare grass which is sold through nurseries. His grass nursery is in Rancho Santa Fe.

Alexander Cota had a great demand for his services. By the time Margaret Weiss had contacted him to take over the gardening for the Estudillo house, he had so many jobs he didn't have time for one more. The garden was very pretty and he told his wife about the garden. If Emma wanted the garden, he would promise to do the heavy work, and this is how Emma Cota became a gardener.

The gardens were restored at the time the house was restored. However, Alexander Cota remembered that his grandfather told him that the pepper trees at the Estudillo House and the house next door had been brought by soldiers from Cuba, and they had also brought the cactus. One cactus was very popular and it was planted around all the missions. Today it is known as the mission cactus. Mrs. Cota always wondered how a South African tree came to be in the garden. The grape vines were not a mystery.

The garden at the Estudillo house is an informal garden. There is a small lily pond with a fountain. One of the most charming aspects of the garden is a long arbor covered with grape vines. These vines were brought to the garden by Mrs. Leland Stanford who had taken the cuttings from vines that grew about Napoleon's grave on the Island of Saint Helena.

It was through these vines that Emma Cota came to meet Thelma Bull who owned and operated the restaurant next door. Mrs. Bull wanted leaves of the grape to prepare some dishes. Finally, Mrs. Cota started some vines next door; gradually, she took over the garden. Today, Mrs. Cota is semi-retired. She does

care for the patio garden behind the restaurant.

For many springs newspaper columnist Neil Morgan commented on the wisteria in his column. The vine covered the wall between the garden and found its way to the top of a high eucalyptus tree in the restaurant patio. When the Benboughs bought the place and cleaned the gardens, the wisteria was cut. Only Emma Cota could have known the exact spot to drop the hose over the garden wall, but this year she was rewarded with a beautiful purple face of an old friend who once again spilled over the garden wall.

Gardening is an old love with Emma Cota. She loves all flowers and has always been proud of the annuals which she planted in her gardens. She believes in garden design and maintains that it is easy to keep a garden beautiful once the basic trees are established and the shrubs are under control. Her personal taste runs to the acid-loving shade plants, camellias, and azaleas are favorites. Emma Cota is a happy person whose personal philosophy is that one cannot keep a long face in a beautiful garden. And one knows himself; the soil is very basic.

tract; but when grown as a Christmas tree each specimen assumes enough importance to merit additional expenditures of time and cultural needs. Horticulture is dealing with a vast number of garden crops, which include fruits and vegetables, grown for ornamental purposes, as well as for spices and medicinals. The products are used principally in a living state and are thus highly perishable; in contrast to field and forest crops which are utilized in a non-living state and highly non-perishable (i.e., flowers and produce opposed to grain and lumber).

Horticulture can thusly be defined as that branch of agriculture which is concerned with intensively cultured plants directly used by man for food, medicine, and esthetic gratification. Esthetic use of plant is the unique aspect of Horticulture that has led gardening to its universal appeal and popularity. We might refer to this activity as Ornamental Horticulture. The United States is undergoing a renaissance in Ornamental Horticulture brought on by the development of "suburbia," and in satisfying this

bent the amateur fancier threatens to rival the prominence of the great arboretums of the "old world." Horticulture is an ancient and honorable art, and many of its practices have been handed down from generation to generation by the light of the moon or by some wealthy land baron who had more money than time. In modern time, however, Horticulture has been accompanied with science, which has served not only as a provider of resources and methods but has been the dominance in refinement and understanding of the art.

In all practicability Ornamental Horticulture will never wholly become a science, but its curious mixture of science, technology, and esthetics makes for refreshing discipline that will continue to absorb man's interest, challenge his ingenuity, and be a dynamic influence in bringing him closer to God.

—Jim Stalsonburg
from the Publication of The
San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society "Espinosa y Flores"

About Horticulture

THE ORIGINS of Horticulture are intimately associated with the history of mankind. The expression of Horticulture as a practice is, however, relatively new, and first appears in writings of the 17th century. The word emanates from the Latin "hortus" meaning garden and "colere" meaning to cultivate. The concept of garden culture as being different from field culture is an Anglo-Saxon development, and the term "gyrdan" meaning to enclose was indicative of the custom of individual plots to grow the family's needs, as well as to embellish one's abode, so prevalent with these peoples.

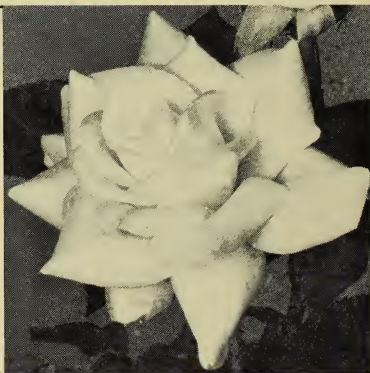
Horticulture, in today's concept deals with that part of plant agriculture concerned with "garden crops" as opposed to "agronomy" (field crops grain and forage) or "forestry" (forest trees and products), and is extended to include any crop that is intensively cultivated. For example the importance of an individual Pine tree to a lumber company is not, as important as, the over all yield of the acreage in a forest

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SUBTROPICAL FRUITS FOR THE HOME GARDEN

by Rosalie Garcia

IN THE TWO HUNDRED years that Southern California has been inhabited, (mostly by European immigrants and their posterity) we have been slow to adapt our tastes to the potentialities of our climate. Yet it is the main reason most of us came here.

California agriculture leads all states in productivity, but we still eat what our parents ate in colder climates from which most of us came. It has taken horticulturists and nurserymen of courage and persistence to introduce the sub-tropicals from Australia, South Africa, the Mediterranean Countries and our own tropical Americas to our climate which is similar to all those mentioned. Very little is native to our Southern California desert.

The wealth of beauty we could have in our home gardens from sub-tropical fruit trees, with the added bonus of almost continuous fruit, has not impressed enough of us. Nearly all are evergreen with beautiful foliage, make moderate

sized trees, and produce fruit and blossoms at the same time, producing an almost continuous supply of fruit. Their fruits are healthful and digestible, and less acid than our deciduous fruits. The vigilance of our Department of Agriculture has kept out most of the pests that molest these trees in their native habitats, so we have almost pest-free trees and fruits.

Sub-tropical fruits do not taste like apples and peaches, but some conscious cultivation will condition our taste buds so we will appreciate them. We have accepted bananas, pineapples, avocados and the citrus which are all sub-tropical. Why not enlarge our horizons and add some more? Many, at first taste, are cloyingly sweet. Chill them, add a dash of lemon or lime juice, and make a routine of eating them. Some are both sweet and sour at the same time. Cultivate such complexity and enjoy a new dimension in taste. As one will notice, there is nothing

so sacred as established tastes, unless it is politics and religion.

Although the sub-tropicals are higher in fruit sugar than the deciduous fruits, it is very digestible and can be assimilated by those who cannot take the cane and beet sugars, and accounts for the sale of these fruits in Health Food Stores, going back many years. The perishable Vitamin C abounds in all of them, filling a need we all have. More than in most fruits it is necessary to learn what is the peak time to enjoy them. The best way to learn is to have them at hand in the home garden. Some should be gathered in the firm stage and allowed to mellow in a dark, cool place. Others should be dead ripe on the tree.

Food production is not the main goal of the home garden, but there is no reason why such a bonus cannot be a part of the beauty and livability that it creates. A navel orange and a Meyer lemon should be a must in any California gar-

den. The Meyer is a dwarf variety which produces deep yellow lemons, pecks of them, all the year, and is small enough to grow in a tub or in a four foot space. And what is more beautiful than the rich gloss of the navel orange foliage and its golden fruit in the winter?

(*Digression 1:* To pluck a ripe golden orange from a live tree is a thrill hoped for by thousands of California tourists, but where can they do it? It is a crime to enter a commercial grove, and what private garden is open to tourists? The parks, hotel gardens, and grounds around public buildings are missing a great tourist attraction by not including orange trees in their landscaping. Tourists would use countless rolls of film taking their pictures even pretending to pluck the orange, and would it be a crime if they actually pull off some and eat them?)

Delicious Ornamentals

Other citrus make beautiful additions and can seldom be bought in the markets. Any of the mandarin oranges with their sweet flesh, tart edible rinds and long season are welcome. They do best in a sheltered position or in our warmer climates. Something different and useful for juice and drinks and most decorative with its small golden balls on a tall compact tree is the tart calamondin. It is one that is in almost constant production.

Avocados make such big trees, although handsome evergreens, that one needs the estate type garden to give them proper space. If such is the case, there are varieties that will suit any of the Southern California climates. They also come in enough varieties to have one bearing at any season.

The symbol of home down through the ages in the sub-tropical regions of the earth has been one's own "vine and fig tree." But how many of us have them? Grape vines are rare in gardens, but there are varieties for all climates; they grow easily in sunny spots on fences and arbors. My favorite is the small black grape with a rich, distinctive flavor used in making sacramental wines, the Rose of Peru. Commercial plantings in the Escondido, California area have been grown by Phil Arena for years.

Figs

As for figs, one of our oldest fruits, those who like them can't get enough of them, and the rest are revolted by them. They are perishable and rare in the markets, and the really good ones are found in home gardens.

The Brown Turkey, the green and yellow kadotas, and the Black Mission are the common ones and are fine. All grow easily from sprouts and cuttings and growing small trees are available in our larger nurseries. More choice ones are harder to get, but are worth looking for. The small, black, very sweet French fig is a mouthful of pure nectar.

There is one in Mrs. Roland Hoyt's garden, planted by the late Roland Hoyt, who always knew the rare and choice. It is the White Adriatic, a delicate, early one with delicate flavor and less sweet, which needs hot sunny days and would almost never be in a market. A magnificent one is in Helen Carswell's garden in San Fernando Valley. The enormous, (as big as a large apple) Strawberry fig, pale tan with red meat, is known as Brunswick. Magnolia, in Texas, is a great one. It is not a heavy producer, can stand more cold than most, but needs a sheltered and warm spot.

Figs need little care except deep watering, for they have a deep and long root system, should be pruned back for they will make enormous trees and will live a long time, which is true of most of the sub-tropicals.

Loquats

The loquat is a sub-tropical that is not appreciated. It came to us from Japan by way of China and is very handy. It will grow where it has no care at all, but its fruit is stunted and sour. A good variety like Golden Nugget or Champagne, featured by Armstrong Nurseries, and well treated with occasional deep watering and foliar fertilizer will produce a handsome tree of deep-veined, crisp foliage and clusters of orange-hued fruit as big as small peaches that are both sweet and sour, and when fully ripe are delicious eaten fresh. Plucked just before maturity, they make excellent jams and jellies. There is an added bonus since they ripen in the spring when there are fewer other fresh fruits.

Persimmons

Also by way of China from Japan we have the Japanese persimmon. The handsome, deep orange colored fruit of the Hachiya variety is common enough in the markets here in the fall, and is about as often found in a fruit arrangement as it is for eating. This one must be soft and mushy ripe to be appreciated. If not it has a mouth-puckering, bitter taste that has repelled more than it has attracted.

A much better one is the Fuya, a round, flat, deeply orange hued one that is never astringent even when not ripe, and is juicy and sweet. It has much better keeping quality and would find favor with more if they knew about it. Similar to the Fuya is the even less known Turban which is also round at the top but tapers down to a kind of handle effect. It is also not astringent.

The persimmon is a deciduous sub-tropical and without planning can be a liability in the garden. It needs space for its drooping, gangly branches, and should not be jammed against a fence or some corner. The sunlight should be able to shine through it. The foliage is sparse, turns a gorgeous orange-crimson in the fall, and leaves the orange fruit on bare limbs for months. Loretta Crocker, in her garden on Redlands Drive in San Diego, has made the most of her trees which are so placed on a canyon terrace that they are beautiful to look at during the entire year.

Pomegranates

The familiar pomegranate is one of our oldest, coming to us from the Middle East by way of the Mediterranean countries and is a natural for our climate. It is also deciduous and ornamental all seasons. It will grow without care in hedges, dry hillsides, and neglected corners. But a cultivated variety such as Wonderful, which one can get from Andersen Nurseries, with some deep watering will produce wonderful sprays of waxy red blossoms and big deep crimson fruit in the fall. Children love them. They bury their little faces in the crimson kernels and come out wonderfully smeared. It is not necessary to eat them over the kitchen sink if they are opened in sections and served with a spoon. The delicately flavored, ruby-hued juice rendered in a juicer makes a fine mixer or



breakfast drink, excellent home-made brandy and fine jelly. The tree lends itself to pruning, has delicate pale green foliage which turns golden in the fall, and leaves many patterned fine branches with bursting red fruits as an effective relief in a green garden.

Carissa

We know the Carissa or Natal Plum in hedges around public buildings, and the creeping variety on banks with its crisp green, thorny foliage, white, wax-like flowers and deep red, pointed fruit. But it is less well-known that the fruit dead ripe and deep purple in color is edible, sweet-sour, an interesting addition to fruit salad and fine for jams and jellies. The large variety, the Carissa Grandiflora, makes a handsome tree and a fine one to plant on a slope or dry spot.

Guavas

The small fruited, hardy guavas with their glossy leaves and limb structure on the order of the manzanita are familiar in tubs, hedges or as small trees. These are the Strawberry guavas, both purple and yellow, which have small round fruits that are pleasant to eat with the blossom end clipped off and dead ripe. They also make the exotic pale ruby-lavender jellies. The larger ones are the fragrant ones, the Feijoa, with its long green fruit, that is known as the pineapple, and tastes like one, and its beautiful glossy green leaves on top and gray underneath, a fine contrast in the green garden. The common guava of Mexico is not so common here, although it grows well in our climate. It makes a solid yellow, fragrant fruit brimming with Vitamin C as all the guavas do, and grows from the size of a plum to that of a medium-sized peach. Trees are available at Armstrongs and Andersens. These guavas are common in the Tijuana markets, but cannot be brought across the border.

Mr. Clifford Tanner of Rancho Santa Fe, California, one of our pioneer nurserymen and propagators of sub-tropicals, has improved this common lemon guava into a larger, more flavorful, smaller seeded tougher rind fruit which is delicious. It has a more tart and pronounced flavor. Trees for sale are not plentiful as yet, but one will be a decided addition to a home garden. Dr. Beaumont, a distinguished propagator in Hawaii, has produced another variation on this fruit

which has pink flesh, is less tart, has fewer seeds. It is another treat and fine addition to the sub-tropicals. It is called the Beaumont guava, and if one is available, get it.

Eugenias have Edible Berries

We are familiar with the eugenia hedges and even trees with their small leaves, cranberry like fruits which birds and children eat, and some make into beautiful jellies. Not so common are many other eugenias with more handsome foliages, more edible fruits. Mr. Wells Miller

of the M & N Nursery in Vista, California grows beautiful specimens of three varieties which make a fine addition to the beauty of the home garden. The Pitanga of Surinam Cherry has glossy leaves and clusters of slim red and black fruits of the sweet-sour flavor; the Jambolan or Java Plum, a small elegant tree with bunches of black olive-like fruit, bitter-sweet-sour; and the rose apple with green and copper foliage, white flowers and clusters of rose-fragrant fruits, not edible, but capable of being crystallized into rose-flavored delicacies. Mr. Miller's Nursery

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Cherimoya

Two fairly common sub-tropicals are popularly known as custard apples, even though they have only one common characteristic, and that is a soft, luscious flesh. They are the cherimoya and the sapote. They are seldom in the markets because of this perishability, and to have them is to grow them. The cherimoya may vary from the size of a small apple to that of a small cantaloupe, and is a little similar to a melon, in that when cut in half it has a deep cavity filled with round, black seeds. It is most often eaten with a spoon for breakfast or a dessert fruit, and has a delicious, delicate sweet-sour flavor. The patterns on the rind always remind me of the back of a turtle in the lined ovals, which are most interesting. Mr. Miller recommends the Booth and the White, varieties that produce without hand pollinating, even though he admits it will add to the crop. Seedlings always need hand pollination, a tedious and intricate process of gathering pollen from blossoms that are open and brushing it into other blossoms that have to be opened by hand. This is also one of the oldest of cultivated fruits, brought to us by the Portuguese who found it in India. It needs warmth. The best trees I have seen are in the La Mesa-El Cajon or Vista-Fallbrook areas in San Diego County.

Sapotes

The other custard apple is the sapote, much harder and more often seen, but which arouses decided reactions. Like the fig, people are for it or against it. To those who are violently against it, it is described as tasting like a rotten pear, or a mouthful of sticky mush, cloyingly sweet, or nauseously poison. Its advocates find it sweet but pleasant and better when chilled, very appetite-satisfying, for it is rich, has no fibers, is full of Vitamin C, no acid and is digestible by those who have difficulty eating any kind of fresh fruit. It is best when eaten when it is still firm and the juice has not merged into the flesh.

The tree grows fast and produces fruit in three or four years, even from seed, and can go to 40 and 50 feet. It should not be planted near the house or a walk, for the fruit falls from a great distance and squashes, which attracts bees and flies. Put it at the back of the garden. It makes pretty five-pronged leaves, blooms

and bears nearly all the year. I have two trees and am seldom without fruit. A recommended local variety is the Sue Belle, one that came from a tree grown by Mrs. Susan Hubbel in Encanto, a suburb of San Diego, and introduced by Mr. Tanner. It has a pale green, medium-sized fruit that is juicy and sweet and a great producer. Others which Mr. Miller has are the Neysa, the White, and the big green Wilson. Even the big seeds are delicious when roasted. It is common to see them in the Mexican markets, and one can save them and roast them at home. They taste a little like a Brazil nut.

Bananas

Clumps of the very tall graceful bananas are common as background planting in all of Southern California, but most are just for ornament. There are varieties that bear long stalks of bananas and are equally ornamental, such as the Cavendish. By having several clumps in corners and in secluded spots there can be a stalk mellowing in the garage at any time of the year. I have three clumps and am seldom out of bananas. Many people like the local ones better than the commercial ones from the tropics. They have more juice and moistness and a tang that approaches the sweet-sour that appeals to many. The fruit is smaller and so are the bunches, and those that mature in the winter lack the flavor of the ones that make it in the warmer months, but for an easy crop, nothing beats the banana. It has shallow roots, takes frequent light watering, and when the bunch is cut while the bananas are faintly green-yellow, the stalk on which it grew is cut also to give the new shoot that usually has already started a chance. It is a perpetual process.

Macadamia Nuts

Macadamia nuts are still rare enough to be the most expensive on the market, but the delicate flavor, low fat content, fine keeping quality and wooden marble appearance have attracted many. The tree is a beautiful evergreen, is inclined to be tall and not too spreading which makes it a fine shade tree for the home garden. It has long tiered white or pink blossoms, and bunches of the nuts that fall when they are ripe. A tree can produce up to a hundred pounds of nuts, which is plenty for a small family. Mr. Tanner recommends the Beaumont improved variety, but there are many, and nurserymen have plenty of trees for planting.

It came to us from Australia by way of Hawaii where commercial plantings are large. We have them here, but not so large yet. Many with small estate gardens more and more are putting out a dozen or more trees, as Mr. James Kirk of Poway, California has done and thus added to our supply of those most delectable of nuts.

The jujube or Chinese date, which tastes more like a fresh, crisp apple is a pretty deciduous tree that came to us from China and makes a pretty addition. Its pear-shaped mottled brown small fruits hang in pretty clusters in the fall and are easy to eat and like.

Mangoes

Those who have any interest in sub-tropicals know of and have seen most of the above mentioned, but the mango tree is not common in Southern California, even though the imported fruits are sometimes seen in our markets. These usually come from Hawaii or Florida. They are plentiful in Tijuana markets, but we are not allowed to bring them across. The Philippine variety of mango grows well here. That is the medium-sized mottled deep orange-hued one. The scarcity of planting stock which is propagated by Mr. Tanner and only a few others makes it difficult to get. The tree is handsome with fine deep green foliage, and the long fruits are most decorative in green or ripe stage. The fruit freezes well and is delicious eaten half-thawed, as are so many of the sub-tropicals.

The mango must be eaten at the proper stage of maturity to enjoy its slightly peachy flavor, otherwise it has a sort of turpentine and astringent reaction, and that may account for the lack of appreciation of many who have not had a really ripe and juicy one. The large oval seed and stringy threads that are a part

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of the pulp discourage some. This is also one of the oldest of cultivated fruits and comes to us from India where it is a staple and what the apple is to us. There are many varieties there, and some more delicious than the one we know we can grow here. There is a small commercial planting near Encinitas, but the culture has not really caught on here, even though there have been some plantings here since the early 1900's.

The Lychee

The other exotic sub-tropical that has a greater potential than the mango is the lychee or litchi. We know it best in the dried form sold in Oriental stores as the lychee nut. It is no more a nut than a raisin is, but somehow that is how we know it. It is a pretty, graceful tree and its fruit in clusters turns a deep lavender color which keeps fairly well, and freezes very well. Mr. Tanner has been interested in and does propagate most of the trees that are for sale in this area, but he cannot fill the demand, and it is not easy to get one for the home garden.

A commercial planting on the Stanley Andrews estate near El Cajon, California, produces most of the ones found in this area. Mr. Tanner served me one from his freezer, half-thawed, which was a delight. He describes its flavor as that of a Muscat grape, flavored with ginger, and that is as good a description as one can get. The knotty, tough rind must be peeled back to get to the clear gelatinous pulp in juice that is so delicious. I am sure many would take to this sub-tropical if it were on the market, and all who can find a tree should make an effort to obtain it. It came to us from China and is a favorite fruit of the Chinese. It is already a favorite of epicures, and has potentialities of common appreciation.

These are not all the sub-tropicals grown in Southern California, and no home gardener can hope to have more than a few of even those mentioned but at least one can be added and enjoyed. It will pay to make a visit to nurseries and make a choice. On two lots I have seven citrus, five guavas, two sapotes, three figs, one pomegranate, one loquat, one persimmon, one cherimoya, one jujube, not to mention three peaches, one apricot and one plum. I want to add a lemon guava and another Fuya persimmon.

(*Digestion II*: When I feel the urge to go on a real tropical fruit jag, I take off to the big open air market in Tijuana

which is in a wash off to the right on the way to the Race Track. I choose a lemon guava, a mango, a maya, a naranjillo and whatever else is in season, select a tray of juices from the five-gallon glass tanks iced and served in paper cups, made of all sorts of fruits and blossoms, rice, cocoanut, maybe a cup of oysters opened on the spot and doused with lime juice, and some shrimp and go to the car to have a feast. I bring the papaya, as big as a long pumpkin home, for among all these it is the only one I can bring across.)

From now until April is the season to plant fruit trees, but so many of the evergreen sub-tropicals really have no dormant period, one can plant them almost any time. They need to be planted in plenty of humus and mulched well and kept damp until they get their roots firmly set. Mr. Tanner recommends foliar spray of Right Grow and his trees and fruit are beautiful evidence that it works.

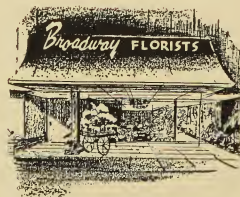
There are two tragedies in life. One is not to get your heart's desire. The other is to get it.

—George Bernard Shaw,
Man and Superman



WE'LL START ALL OVER AGAIN

In our last issue of CALIFORNIA GARDEN we proclaimed that the three ladies above, Mrs. Stanley Miller, Mrs. Clarence Benson and Mrs. Lyle Carringer, were to be congratulated on becoming "new" flower judges. Apologies are in order. They have been Master Judges for some time and we congratulate them for that and for being so nice about our editorial slip.



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Calendar of Care

DAHLIAS

by Larry Sisk,
San Diego County Dahlia Society

PROPGATION is an important part of growing things. In fact, it is growing things, and multiplying to grow more things.

For dahlias, propagation is by planting seed, planting roots saved from the previous season, and taking cuttings. As for cuttings, plants may be started with stem cuttings taken from sprouting roots, from stem cuttings taken from growing tips of plants, from developing canes growing from leaf nodes on plants, and from leaf cuttings.

Mastering the various arts of propagation is one of the delights of all flower growers, whether professional or amateur, and especially of dahlia hobbyists. Of the various forms, growing plants from leaf cuttings probably is the most difficult and should be attempted only after the dahlia fan has become expert with the others.

Propagating with seed and roots is fair-

ly simple: You plant them and watch the plants grow under the same kind of care gardeners give for almost any crop. Starting plants from tip cuttings or node sprouts comes after the plant to be multiplied has established itself and started to grow.

Taking cuttings from dahlia roots is fairly simple if a few precautions are taken. The rooting medium must not be kept too wet, it must not be permitted to become dry, it must be kept warm but not hot, and the cuttings should be kept in a ventilated, light and humid area.

The ventilation should be airy but not drafty, the light should be bright during daylight hours but not such to expose the cuttings to direct rays of the sun, and the humidity should not be high enough to cause the cuttings to remain wet and damp off.

The old fashioned idea of placing cuttings in the kitchen window will work,

but it is better if there is an out-of-the-way area.

Anyone who has had success with geranium or chrysanthemum cuttings—or fuchsia or other cuttings—will have just as good success with dahlias. And if one has accomplished leaf starting with African violets, chances are he would be a whiz with dahlias.

The same equipment, techniques, practices, etc., used with other plants will work with dahlias. The way one gets the sprouts from roots is different, and some of the other techniques may seem different, but actually the principles are the same.

First comes the healthy dahlia root saved from last season. It has had time to cure in storage, and after a few weeks or several weeks, it can be induced to speed up its rejuvenation and growing process.

Take it out of storage during the last

SHARE YOUR FLOWER AND PLANT IDEAS!

We welcome readers' contributions. If you have an idea for an article you'd like to write, phone the editor, who will be glad to assist you with it. Or, pass on those handy tips we all enjoy running onto; write a letter to the editor if you have something to say that you think our readers would like to hear. We enjoy hearing from you, and welcome new contributors. Write or phone: Mrs. Virginia Norell, Editor, CALIFORNIA GARDEN magazine, 9173 Overton Avenue, San Diego, California 92123. 277-8893. Copy is due 30 days before publication. (Fifth of January, March, May, July, September, November.)

of December or anytime desired until late February or early March. Moisten it and place it on a bed of moistened sand, vermiculite, or peat moss, in a starting box or flat, or even in a large enough clay pot.

Lightly bury the dahlia root, keeping the crown clear and on a slight pillow. Place the flat or other container in a warm, light, protected area. The bed should be kept damp—just barely—but not wet.

A daytime temperature of 65 to 75 degrees and night 55 to 65 are ideal. If the equipment is available, controlled temperatures are helpful. But if controls are not possible, higher and lower temperatures will not hurt—unless there is a freeze of course.

In a week or so the crown will develop one or more eyes which will become sprouts, and the sprouts will develop leaves and start to become plants. As soon as the sprouts have two or three sets of leaves or are 2 or 3-to-5 or 6 inches tall they are ready to cut.

Use a sharp knife or razor blade. Sever the sprouts about an eighth of an inch from the dahlia root. Then remove the bottom of the stem cuttings about an eighth of an inch below the first leaf node. Cut squarely across stems.

Lower leaves on the cuttings should be removed carefully, but the top pairs and growing tips should remain. Use of a rooting medium such as Rootone is recommended at this stage. Moisten the severed ends of the cuttings, shaking off surplus water, and dip the ends in the rooting powder.

Place the powdered stem ends about half an inch deep in wet clean sand and firm the sand.

After two or three weeks the cuttings will develop roots and will be ready to place in individual pots of garden soil or potting mixture.

During the rooting period the sand must be kept barely damp or moist, and generally under the conditions described above. Again, constant warm temperatures in the 60-to-80 degree range daytimes and slightly cooler at night are recommended.

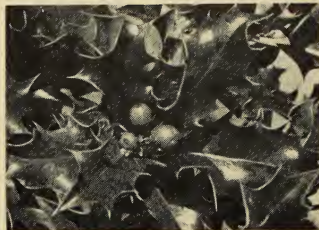
The sand, water, and other equipment being used should be clean. Sharp concrete or river sand is best. Other rooting elements may be used, but sand is the easiest. Master that and then try peat moss, vermiculite, perlite, or whatever.

When the rooted cuttings are placed in pots they should be kept protected until they harden off or establish themselves.

Signs of growth at the tips of the cuttings will signal when the cuttings have rooted, and again when they are established in the potting soil.

After the first cutting is taken from a root, two more will develop from the scar. After they develop, they may be removed and started in the same manner. Then four sprouts will appear, and then more, and more. But after several cuttings, it is advisable to break off all except one of the sprouts, with the remaining sprout and root planted in the garden just like other roots.

Gardeners trying to propagate dahlias by cuttings, or otherwise, can get help or have their questions answered by other gardeners at meetings of the dahlia society. ■



ENGLISH HOLLY—*Ilex Aquifolium*—the traditional holly, with shiny, sharp-toothed leaves and very bright red berries, adapts to Southern California climate except near the coast. Photographed at Walter Andersen's Nursery by Betty Mackintosh.

COUNTRY SQUIRE FERTILIZERS

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ASK FOR THEM AT YOUR NURSERY!



CYCLAMEN, in baskets, *outdoors* where it gets a good circulation of air in partial to full shade, will produce blooms from October to May or even longer at our winter temperatures; and comes in all shades from pure white through pink to dark *dark* red and also in a beautiful orchid—and in all prices from 50c to \$7. Photographed at Walter Andersen's Nursery by Betty Mackintosh.

FUCHSIAS

by Morrison W. Doty
San Diego Fuchsia Society

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is famous for year-round gardening. Plants, however, like people, need rest periods to keep them at their best. Deciduous plants such as fuchsias should enter this wisely ordained annual dormancy now with only a safe minimum of food and watering for that important rest.

Since there are often windy periods followed by sudden warm spells that may dry out basket or container plants dangerously, always be sure there is enough moisture underneath (at the frequent finger-test) but never the soggy-poor-drainage wetness that may kill a plant in cold weather.

Plants in the ground in exposed, or very cold places, should be mulched, and protected by windbreaks if there is lush late-pruning growth. Baskets and container plants should be moved to warmer, cozier parts of your garden, soil and plant food replaced if needed, and containers repaired, if broken and losing soil and nutrient.

Container gardening is growing in popularity here because of its many advantages of convenience, mobility, and adaptability to space, exposure, and income. However, it does require more regular and devoted care than bushes and trees. A charming feature of fuchsias (for new gardeners) is that some varieties of young vigorous plants may be kept blooming all winter in some frost-free parts of this area, when fed and watered later for that purpose, rather than for dormancy.

Examples of varieties noted include the old almost everblooming Gartenmeister Bonstedt, Morning Light, Pink Fairy, Mission Bell, and others. Tests for cold and heat hardiness in this country and England seem to favor those with much

aboriginal purple in their pedigree, such as the old Rose of Castile for both extremes, while Glendale, and many other newer varieties will stand direct sunshine. Good fuchsia nurserymen are glad to advise about varieties for different temperature and exposure locations, effective landscaping, and other aids for each individual garden.

The first balmy winter days here are fine for cleaning up in the garden. Also, prepare the humus-building mixtures (that our soil lacks most) with your own compost, preferably rich leaf mold and weed-free manure, to ripen protected from rain and drying winds, until planting or potting time.

Hearty, adaptable feeders, fuchsias seem to thrive about as well on good, simple, slightly acid soil mixtures that include plenty of humus, as when they are fed the most complex and expensive commercial mixes, and with less sudden plant losses.

Despite the tempting first warm days in January, fuchsias should not be pruned until all danger of frost is past. Killing frosts, even freezing may come in early February, especially in low cold or windy areas. Frost-bitten fuchsias, put in a warmer (not direct sun) place, without trying to feed or even water at first, until they are able to accept it, will often make amazing recoveries, if they were thrifty and well cared for before. Late February is usually early enough to prune, and if little or no fall trimming was done (as so often happens) at least two-thirds of the plant may be cut back as a general rule. Since all the bloom comes on *new growth*, pruning of fuchsias properly is necessary for profusion and beauty of blossoms.

All pruning must be done according

to the plant type—bush, tree, basket, trailer, upright or espalier. While the sap is down thus they may be cut back safely to the third node of new growth, or even more, if necessary to shape them for their proper type, with benefit to the plant. In fact, good thrifty fuchsias will stand an amazing amount of ruthless cutting back of old growth under favorable conditions, though best not tried on your favorite plants at first.

Since fuchsias will not be ready for pruning or propagation until late February or early March, this is a good time to plan a garden such as you may have seen or dreamed of; one that could be a joy forever, and an aid to health, as we found in a recent convalescence. It could be a peaceful, lovely outdoor place for living most of the time, in warm weather that could greatly enrich your life.

When browsing the nurseries for new fuchsias, include fine ferns and philodendrons to complement them in your garden, also some holiday garden gifts that will give pleasure for long time. ■

RAINFORD Flower Shop



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3334 Fifth Ave. 291-6111

Calendar of Care

I R I S E S

by Frank Hutchinson
Secretary, San Diego-Imperial
Counties Iris Society

THIS IS THE SEASON to enjoy your iris garden from inside with only occasional short work periods in the chill winds and damp soil.

Keep the weeds from developing. Don't attempt to cultivate hard, dry San Diego ground. Don't keep waiting for reluctant rains! *Water generously the day before you tackle the job.* Notice the difference! Most weeds are easily killed in place if disturbed when they are small. If you fertilized as recommended in November, you may have the healthiest weeds in the neighborhood! Fertilized weeds may quickly become a gigantic trash problem. Their roots may even be difficult to remove if they have grown over rhizomes.

Uproot Them While They're Small

A little vigilance and a few hours of work at the easiest time is the best. After the first rain in November we found literally tens of thousands of tiny seedlings showing in green patches throughout our garden. A quick swipe with a small disc hoe or hand cultivator will easily expose the defenseless roots to the sun's drying action. A tiny triangular hoe with a long handle, mailed from Wayside Gardens, has been a most satisfactory tool for tight places.

Try to keep winter winds from blowing tumbleweeds across your iris plantings. Seeds drop like salt!

By late January your iris planting should be free of weeds. Scratch in handfuls of agricultural gypsum anytime. The winter rains will cause it to loosen your

soil. Soil washes down from higher levels. Uncover buried clumps.

When to Fertilize

By late January or early February your iris will be showing growth. Sprinkle a handful of 5-10-10 or other low nitrogen fertilizer around each clump. Scratch it in so that it can't rest against foliage or rhizomes. You may read that iris don't need fertilizers; but many successful show winners in this area find that it is essential. Experiment. You may have unique conditions with naturally fertile soil. Keep watch for aphids. Some years they become a serious problem. If they become too numerous, eradicate them.

Find New Garden Spots for Iris

Is your garden too crowded for iris? Plan with a sharp shovel and open up some spaces for winter cultivation in preparation for summer and fall planting. Are you finally tired of the succulent beds or some of the shrubbery? It is overgrown? Is your lawn too large? Is there a summer dry area which might be ideal for the taller spurias? Is there an elevated, well-drained area suitable for tall bearded iris? Dream and plan for a new look in your garden.

Iris look well planted in scattered clumps, solid beds, or long rows. Make sure you use labels or set them according to a detailed diagram safely filed in a ring binder. We use both methods. Planting the varieties in alphabetical order makes

sense until you are ready to try more interesting combinations.

Label Them

Labels may be accidentally moved while grass and heavy weeds are being eradicated. If you don't like your white, eye-catching labels, make a few experimental label hangers. Coat hanger wire rusts too quickly. Buy No. 12 galvanized wire. It is a little heavier, but still not too heavy to bend. Use gloves and protect your eyes against the sharp wire ends. Cut into one yard lengths. Drive a small stake firmly into sod for the project. Place the center of a wire against the stake. Bend until the ends come together. Continue bending in the same directions until the ends meet again. A tight round loop, such as the one on a safety pin, will have been formed. An inch in diameter is a good size. Slide it up off the stake. Place the sharp ends together in the ground. An "Everlast" padded, aluminum label will hang freely on a separate aluminum wire from the eye loop. Impressions written on both sides can be read for years. If a child should fall against the wire, it bends. The labels and wire blend into the landscaping. This is important when you wish to keep track of a hundred named varieties. Bending over to read the labels is recommended as a good mild exercise! If you prefer higher label hangers, cut your wire in longer lengths. Use them to permanently locate the buried bulbs of Dutch iris and daffodils. Push them deep into the ground during the dormant season and pull them

up high when plants are in bloom.

In our climate iris obtained from local growers usually perform better. This winter as you enjoy the crackling fire and the warm easy chair, dream with a good supply of catalogs; but don't rush your order. Wait for the Spring Iris Shows and study the actual blooms: their heavy substance, good branching, unique form, and colors which appeal to you. Plan now to enjoy something new in your iris planting the following fall or spring. Since you will probably add more each year, start with just a few varieties. If you attended the Fall Iris Show and enjoy iris at odd seasons, you should consider having a few quality remontants (rebloomers) in your "want" list. Try to see winter-blooming iris in local gardens during the months before the spring bloom. ■

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Calendar of Care

ROSES

by J. Wells Hershey and Mary Jane Hershey
San Diego Rose Society

- *California Garden and the San Diego Floral Association take this opportunity to thank Mr. and Mrs. Hershey for their excellent articles throughout 1967 and 1968. Although they will not write for Calendar of Care in 1969, they will be sending other articles, we were glad to hear.*

By now it is another "Christmas past." Have you dug the holes and prepared the soil for your bare root rose bushes that you ordered from "Santa"!!!! Did you make certain that Grade 1 plants are the only bushes *to buy for you?* This year's All American Award Winners should not be overlooked. "Angel Face," a lavender Floribunda and "Gene Boerner," a pink Floribunda, might be just the rose cultivars you need to fill in that "vacant" spot in your garden. Last, but not least, have you given your rose bed a good cleaning?

The work that you do now will not only be noticed, it will be the starting of your pruning program and spraying program for the coming year. When you prune, remember to: remove all dead, diseased, or injured wood; eliminating, as much as possible, all crossing stems. Make pruning cut about one-fourth inch above a bud or "eye," choosing one that points in the direction in which new growth is needed to shape the plant properly. If cut surface is more than one-fourth inch in diameter, place tree seal, grafting wax, on it. Use clean and sharp clippers or cutters. Oldest canes of the bush are pruned out, leaving the new (last year's) growth, old diseased leaves are picked off, raked up and *burned*. Follow this with a good clean-up dormant spray.

Why is pruning so important? Pruning

controls the date of blooming. It helps maintain plant health, controls growth and increases the quality and quantity of flowers or blooms. There is one important fact to remember when pruning, if you want long strong stems, prune to a bud that can produce the same. Do not expect the stem of the bloom to be larger than the stem from which it came. Also keep records of your bushes, the date you pruned, sprayed, fertilized and picked first blooms.

The San Diego Rose Society held its annual Christmas Party and Installation of officers for 1969, on Monday, December 16, 1968. This dinner meeting was held in the Le Baron Hotel, Mission Valley. Incoming president, Richard D. Streep and slate were installed. This rose group meets on the third Monday of each month, October through June, in the Floral Building, Balboa Park, at 8:00 p.m. Guests are welcome at all meetings. Among the many functions of the San Diego Rose Society are the rose pruning demonstrations held in Balboa Park each January. The exact time and date will be published in the gardening sections of the local newspapers.

At this time, we would like to express our appreciation for the assistance by Jean Kennelly and Richard Streep, during this past year. Thank you for the interesting articles for this column. ■

In Our February Issue:

Articles On

- TRAILER
GARDENS
- HERBS
- WILDFLOWERS
- GERANIUMS

*... and many
more you won't
want to miss!*

Flower Petals To Eat

Sprinkle finely snipped flower petals over open-faced sandwiches or mix them in the filling for closed sandwiches. For example, nasturtiums blend well with cream cheese. Chopped pot-marigold petals in egg-sandwich fillings or other egg dishes provide a saffron-like flavor. Blossoms of squash plants can be floured (remove centers first), brushed with beaten egg, sautéed, or fried in deep fat and eaten as pancakes. Pick male blossoms—those that have pollen—when they are open. To prevent blossoms from closing after being picked, wash them in cold water and then refrigerate until ready to cook.

For food purposes, horticulturists caution that you use only flowers grown in your own garden and those that have not been sprayed with a toxic chemical. *Be certain also that the flowers and their leaves and stems are nontoxic.* (Tiger lilies, lily of the valley, oleander, rhododendron and laurel are among plants with toxic qualities.) If you have any questions about the safety of the flower or the chemical spray you use, check first with your county agricultural agent or local botanical association.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

FLORAL BUILDING, BALBOA PARK

232-5742

(Under the sponsorship of
The Park and Recreation Dept., City of San Diego)
Third Tuesday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres: Mr. Virgil H. Schade 298-1949
1633 Pennsylvania

FLOWER ARRANGERS' GUILD OF SAN DIEGO
First Thursday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. K. E. Rosenberg 295-1537
3671 Pringle St., S.D. 92110

COORDINATING GROUPS

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION, Inc.
Second Thursday, Floral Building
P.O. Box 11262, S.D., Calif. 92112
Pres: Howard Voss 1-753-5415
1290 Birmingham Dr., Encinitas, Calif. 92024

PARTICIPATING GROUPS

KEBAUNA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER No. 119
Fourth Wednesday, Floral Bldg. 10:00 a.m.
Pres: Mrs. D. J. Arnold
3375 Mr. Burnham, San Diego 92111 278-5070
Rep: Mrs. J. C. O'Leary 582-5316
4749 Redland Dr. San Diego 92115

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4189 Adams Ave.
San Diego 92116 284-5231
Exec. Dir: Mrs. Dorothea Edmiston
3353 Wilshire Dr. 284-8210
San Diego 92116

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Meets every Thursday, 12m to 1 p.m.
Garden House, Grape and 101 Civic Center
Pres: Mr. Arnold L. Landwehr 295-4704
3554 Georgia St., S.D. 92103
Rep: A. C. Vanzey 443-6165
2254 Wintergarden Dr., Lakeside 92040

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First Wednesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. James R. Buman 277-4872
4651 Mt. Allison Dr., S.D. 92111

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4950 Canterbury Drive, S.D. 92116

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3515 37th St., S.D. 92105
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4680 Del Monte Ave., S.D. 92107

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3530 Lowell, S.D. 92106
Rep: Mrs. M. M. Nordhen 222-7394
440 San Antonio St., S.D. 92106

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9402 La Jolla Farms Rd., L.J. 92037
Rep: Mrs. Ray Hosier 459-6706
743 Nuthill St., L.J. 92037

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Rep: Frank Monahan 295-9596
5955 Lauretta, S.D. 92110

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9552 Larrabee, San Diego 92123
Rep: Mrs. Deena Montemorency 297-2625
4349 Florida St., S.D. 92104

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4929 Rosehedge Dr., La Mesa 92041
Rep: John Basney 273-4636
4731 Conrad Ave., S.D. 92117

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Fourth Tuesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres: Gerald L. Lohmann 279-5135
4616 Rock Glen Ave., S.D. 92111
Rep: Mrs. R. M. Middleton 296-2246
3944 Centre St., S.D. 92103

SD-IMPRESIAL SOCIETY 1815 SOCIETY
Meets 3rd Sunday, Floral Bldg., 2:30 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. William Van Dusen 445-3024
Rt. 1, Box 99H, Alpine, Co. 92001
Rep: Mrs. O. M. Conolly 223-7769
758 Cordova Ave., S.D. 92107

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Pres: Frank Fordyce 757 1800
2500 Fire Mountain Drive 279 1191
Oceanside, Calif. 92054
Rep: Byron Gehr 5094 Mt. La Platta Dr., S.D. 92117

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY
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Pres: Mrs. F. H. Richardson 281-9267, 282-2573
4067 Monroe Ave., S.D. 92116

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Pres: Mrs. Clarence W. Benson 274-1626
3640 Crown Point Dr., S.D. 92109
Rep: Mrs. Felix White 264-4440
5282 Imperial Ave., S.D. 92114

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First Wednesday, Floral Building, 10:30 a.m.
Pres: Mrs. Gerald Dennis 448-5603
8250 Poinciana Dr., El Cajon 92021
Rep: Mrs. Roland Hoyt 296-2757
2271 Ft. Stockton Dr., S.D. 92103

OTHER GARDEN CLUBS

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BEGONIA SOCIETY
Third Friday, Homes of Members, 10 a.m.
Pres: Miss Myrtle Patterson 224-1572
4310 Piedmont Dr., S.D. 92107

BERNARD BEAUTIFUL & GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, 1:30 Seven Oaks Community Center, Bernardo Oaks Dr., Rancho Bernardo
Pres: Mrs. H. Carl A. Andersen 748-1925
16715 Cresta Dr., S.D. 92128

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, VFW Hall, Carlsbad, 1:30 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. Robert Williamson 729-2276
1265 Cynthia Lane, Carlsbad 92008

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, Chula Vista Woman's Club,
357 "G" St., 1:00 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. Benjamin Tate 420-1700
44 Second Ave., Chula Vista 92011

CITY BEAUTIFUL OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mrs. Raymond E. Smith 488-0830
4995 Fanel St., Pacific Beach 92109

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Meets 1st Tuesday, Red Cross Bldg., 1113 Adella Lane
Pres: Thomas J. Gilgore 435-1007
309 1st Coronado 92118

CROSS-TOWN GARDEN CLUB
Third Tuesday, Knights of Columbus Hall,
3827 43rd St., S.D. 92105, 8 p.m.
Pres: Charles Williams 284-2317
4240 46th, S.D. 92115

CROWN GARDEN CLUB OF CORONADO
Fourth Thursday, Red Cross Bldg., 1113 Adella Lane, 9:00 a.m.
Pres: Mrs. Benjamin H. Berry 435-4997
471 Country Club Lane, Coronado 92118

DELCAIDA GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Encinitas Union Elementary School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. F. F. Nichols 753-5409
159 Diana, Leucadia 92046

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB (PAUMA VLY.)
Meets 2nd Tuesday, Alt. Pauma Valley and Valley Center 1:30 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. Frances J. Lawson
P.O. Box 288, Valley Center 92082

EL CAJON WOMAN'S CLUB (Garden Section)
Pres: Mrs. John Ohlson 444-2753
655 Bradford Rd., El Cajon 92020

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
3rd Friday, Veterans Memorial Hall 1:00 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. Olaf Olsen 745-4449
Rt. 1 - Box 770-B Escondido 92025

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Last Thursday, Fallbrook Woman's Clubhouse, 1:30 p.m.
V.Pres: Mrs. Blanche Griset 728-2394
731 Knoll Park, Fallbrook 92028

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, La Mesa Chamber of Commerce Bldg., University Ave., La Mesa 92041
Pres: Mrs. Floyd Swingle 469-1248
4680 Pomona Ave., La Mesa 92041

HIPS AND THORNS
Meets at Members' Homes Quarterly.
Pres: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938

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3rd Tuesday, Imperial Beach Civic Center, 1:30 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. Walter V. Roberts 443-3089
723 E. 5th St., Imperial Beach 92032

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB
Meets: First Tuesday each month except July & August Mt. Soledad Presbyterian Church 1:00 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. John Marx 459-6471
1216 La Jolla Rancho Rd., La Jolla 92037

LAKESED GARDEN CLUB
3rd Monday, Lakeside Farm School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. Loy M. Smith 443-3089
9511 Farmington Dr., Lakeside 92040

LA MESA WOMAN'S CLUB (Garden Section)
3rd Thursday, La Mesa Woman's Club, 1:00 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. Allen W. Carpenter 583 7508
5169 Ewing, S.D.

LAS JARDINERAS
Third Monday, 10 a.m. Homes of members
Pres: Mrs. Joseph Cuddihy
7857 La Jolla Scenic Dr., La Jolla 92037 453-0171

LEMON GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB
(Garden Section)
First Tuesday, Lemon Grove Woman's Club House, 1 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. Hal Crow 466-3330
3850 Quarry Rd., La Mesa

MISSION GARDEN CLUB
Meets First Monday, 8 p.m.
Barbour Hall, Pershing and University
Mrs. Vera Eimar 477-5344
1129E 16th St., National City 92050

NORTH COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Meets First Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. at Palomar College
Pres: James A. Kirk 748-3870
15131 Espola Road, Poway

NORTH COUNTY SHADE PLANT CLUB
Second Sat., 1:30 p.m. Seacoast Hall, Encinitas
Pres: Mrs. M. J. Noy 753-5037
1579 Caudor St., Encinitas 92024
114 Natal Wy., Vista

O. C. IT GROW GARDEN CLUB
Second Wednesday, S. Oceanside School Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. John B. Stanton 726-1466
1658 Avocado Dr., Vista 92083

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Meets second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Community Club House, Gresham and Diamond Sts., Pacific Beach
Pres: Mrs. Edward J. Reemer 488-9609
970 Anate St., S.D. 92109

SAN DIEGO PALM SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. James Specht

PALOMAR CACTUS & SUCULENT SOCIETY
Third Saturday, 1 p.m., Palomar College Foreign Language Building, Room F22
Pres: Mrs. Mildred Gregory 724-4986
339 S. Melrose Dr., Vista 92083

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY
Meets Third Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Avocado Inn, 114 Hillside Terrace, Vista
Pres: Eugene A. Smith 753-3571
932 Crest Drive, Encinitas

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
2nd Wednesday, 9:30 a.m., Community Church
Pres: Mrs. Leo C. Cusick 748-8270
1338 Frame Rd., Poway 92064

RANCHO SANTE FE GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday—Club House, 2:00 p.m.
Pres: Hubert Larson 756-1926
P.O. Box 782 Rancho Santa Fe 92067

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Fourth Tuesday, San Carlos Club, 6955 Golfcrest Drive
Pres: Mrs. Douglas Oldfield 463-0692
6372 Lake Levon San Diego

SAN DIEGO BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Fourth Monday, Barbour Hall - Univ & Pershing, 8 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938
4444 Arista Dr., S.D. 92103

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Meets at 9295 Harness Rd., Spring Valley 92077
Pres: Mrs. Don M. Birchell 466-7631
6070 Sarita St., La Mesa 92041

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, Seacoast Savings Building, Encinitas, 10 a.m.
Pres: Mrs. Waldo Vogt 755-4772
773 Barbara Ave., Solana Beach 92075

SAN MARCOS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mr. E. C. Pierdner 744-0226
1221 San Julian Dr., San Marcos 92069

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
First Wed., Youth Center, Lemon Grove
Pres: Mrs. Mary Birchell 466-7631
6070 Sarita St., La Mesa 92041

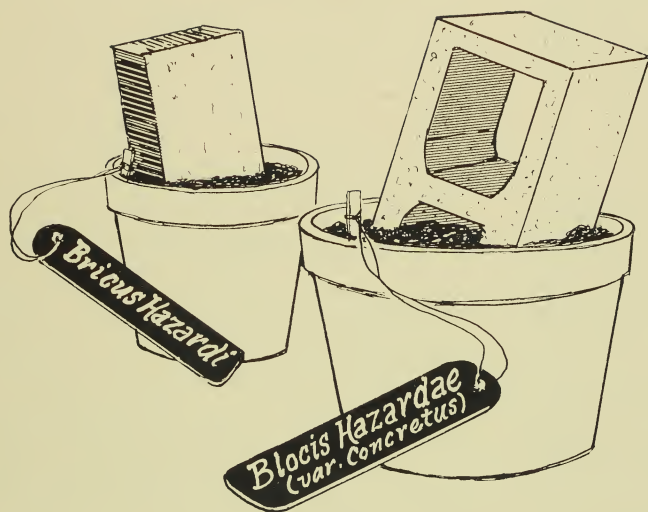
SANTA MARIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, Ramona Women's Club House, 5th and Main, 9:30 a.m.
V.Pres: Mrs. Winifred Posik 789-0531
723 E. St. Ramona 92045

SANTÉE WOMEN'S CLUB Garden Sec.
Pres: Mrs. Leon Roloff 448-0291
2138 Willow Grove Ave., Santee 92071

VALLE GARDEN CLUB, POWAY
Meets 3rd Thursday, 10 a.m. Homes of members
Pres: Mrs. Brown Thompson III 726-3622
Rt. 6728 Espola Rd., Poway 92064

VISTA GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, Vista Rec. Center 1:00 p.m.
Pres: Mrs. Wm L. Larsen 726-3622
300 Mar Vista Dr., Vista 92083

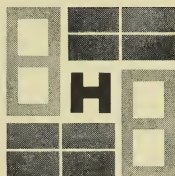
VISTA MESA GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday, 2 p.m., Family Association Center
Pres: Ms. Clara Hastings 465 0910
2352 El Prado, Lemon Grove 92045



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